**Maryland Historical Trust**

**Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Number:** BA-2777

**Name:** Delaney Valley Rd over Fitzhugh Run

**The bridge referenced herein was inventoried by the Maryland State Highway Administration as part of the Historic Bridge Inventory, and SHA provided the Trust with eligibility determinations in February 2001. The Trust accepted the Historic Bridge Inventory on April 3, 2001. The bridged received the following determination of eligibly.**

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST**

Eligibility Recommended _____ Eligibility Not Recommended ___X___

Criteria: ____A ____B ____C ____D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G __None

Comments:_____

_____

_____

Reviewer, OPS:__Anne E. Bruder_____ Date:__3 April 2001_____

Reviewer, NR Program:_Peter E. Kurtze_____ Date:___3 April 2001_____

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC BRIDGES
HISTORIC BRIDGE INVENTORY
MARYLAND STATE HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION/
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

MHT No. BA-2777

**SHA Bridge No.** BC6502 **Bridge name** Dulaney Valley Road over Fitzhugh Run

**LOCATION:**
**Street/Road name and number [facility carried]** Dulaney Valley Road

**City/town** Timonium **Vicinity** X

**County** Baltimore

**This bridge projects over: Road**____ **Railway**_____ **Water** X **Land** ____

**Ownership: State** _____ **County** _____ **Municipal** X **Other** _____

**HISTORIC STATUS:**
**Is the bridge located within a designated historic district? Yes** _____ **No** X
**National Register-listed district** ____ **National Register-determined-eligible district** __
**Locally-designated district** _____ **Other** _____

**Name of district** _____

**BRIDGE TYPE:**
**Timber Bridge** _____:
**Beam Bridge** _____ **Truss -Covered** ___ **Trestle** ____ **Timber-And-Concrete** ___

**Stone Arch Bridge** _____

**Metal Truss Bridge** _____

**Movable Bridge** ____:
**Swing** _____ **Bascule Single Leaf** __ **Bascule Multiple Leaf** _____
**Vertical Lift** _____ **Retractile**_____ **Pontoon** _____

**Metal Girder**_____:
**Rolled Girder** _____ **Rolled Girder Concrete Encased** _____
**Plate Girder** _____ **Plate Girder Concrete Encased** _____

**Metal Suspension** _____

**Metal Arch** _____

**Metal Cantilever** _____

**Concrete** X:
**Concrete Arch**_____ **Concrete Slab** ____ **Concrete Beam** X **Rigid Frame** _____
**Other** _____ **Type Name** _____

BA-2777

**DESCRIPTION:**
**Setting: Urban** _____ **Small town** _____ **Rural** _____X_____

**Describe Setting:**

Bridge No. BC6502 carries Dulaney Valley Road over Fitzhugh Run in Baltimore County. Dulaney Valley Road runs east-west and Fizhugh Run flows north-south. The bridge is located in the vicinity of Timonium and is surrounded by a wooded area.

**Describe Superstructure and Substructure:**

Bridge No. BC6502 is a 1-span, 2-lane, concrete beam bridge. According to the bridge files, the bridge was built in 1947. The structure is 21 feet long and has a clear roadway width of 26 feet, 10 inches. The out-to-out width is 31 feet, 2 inches. The superstructure consists of T-beams which support a concrete deck and concrete parapets. The T-beams measure 10 inches x 15 inches and are spaced 3 feet, 7½ inches apart. The slab, an integral part of the T-beam, measures 12 inches thick and it has a bituminous wearing surface. The structure has solid panel parapets and the roadway approaches have w-section guard rails. The substructure consists of two (2) concrete abutments. There are four (4) flared wing walls. The bridge is posted for 11, 19, 13, and 24 tons for the H, HS, T3, and 3S2 vehicles, respectively. The sufficiency rating is 3.0.
According to the 1995 inspection report, this structure is in poor condition with the parapets, slab, and beams all containing severe concrete deterioration. The asphalt wearing surface has several minor cracks and one large 1/4 inch crack. The concrete slab has approximately 25 square feet of spalls and exposed and corroding reinforcing bars. The concrete beams are in poor condition with some spalled their full length and many have exposed reinforcing bars. The abutments and wing walls also have spalls, scaling, and cracking. The concrete parapets have severe deterioration with spalls and exposed reinforcing bars.

**Discuss Major Alterations:**

According to the 1995 inspection report, the bridge was altered in 1960, however, it does not specify the nature of the alterations.

**HISTORY:**

**WHEN was the bridge built:** 1947
**This date is: Actual** _____X_____ **Estimated** _____
**Source of date: Plaque** _____ **Design plans** ____ **County bridge files/inspection form** ____
**Other (specify):** Baltimore City bridge files/inspection form

**WHY was the bridge built?**

The bridge was constructed in response to the need for a more efficient transportation network and increased load capacity.

**WHO was the designer?**

Unknown

**WHO was the builder?**

Unknown

**WHY was the bridge altered?**

Unknown

**Was this bridge built as part of an organized bridge-building campaign?**

Unknown

**SURVEYOR/HISTORIAN ANALYSIS:**

**This bridge may have National Register significance for its association with:**
**A - Events _____ B- Person _____**
**C- Engineering/architectural character _____**

The bridge does not have National Register significance.

**Was the bridge constructed in response to significant events in Maryland or local history?**

The earliest concrete beam bridges in the nation were deck girder spans that featured concrete slabs supported by a series of longitudinal concrete beams. This method of construction was conceptually quite similar to the traditional timber beam bridge which had found such widespread use both in Europe and in America. Developed early in the twentieth century, deck girder spans continued to be widely used in 1920 when noted bridge engineer Milo Ketchum wrote *The Design of Highway Bridges of Steel, Timber and Concrete* (Ketchum 1920).

Although visually similar to deck girder bridges, the T-beam span features a series of reinforced concrete beams that are integrated into the concrete slab, forming a monolithic mass appearing in cross section like a series of upper-case "T"s connected at the top. Thaddeus Hyatt is believed to have been the first to come upon the idea of the T-beam when he was studying reinforced concrete in the 1850s, but the first useful T-beam was developed by the Belgian Francois Hennebique at the turn of the present century (Lay 1992:293). The earliest references to T-beam bridges refer to the type as concrete slab and beam construction, a description that does not distinguish the T-beam design from the concrete deck girder. Henry G. Tyrrell was perhaps the first American bridge engineer to use the now standard term "T-beam" in his treatise *Concrete Bridges and Culverts*, published in 1909. Tyrrell commented that "it is permissible and good practice in designing small concrete beams which are united by slabs, to consider the effect of a portion of the floor slab and to proportion the beams as T-beams" (Tyrrell 1909:186).

By 1920, reinforced concrete, T-beam construction had found broad application in standardized bridge design across the United States. In his text, *The Design of Highway Bridges of Steel, Timber and Concrete*, Milo S. Ketchum included drawings of standard T-beam spans recommended by the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads as well as drawings of T-beam bridges built by state highway departments in Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and Massachusetts (Ketchum 1920). By the 1930s the T-beam bridge was widely built in Maryland and Virginia.

Maryland's roads and bridge improvement programs mirrored economic cycles. The first road improvement of the State Roads Commission was a 7 year program, starting with the Commission's

establishment in 1908 and ending in 1915. Due to World War I, the period from 1916-1920 was one of relative inactivity; only roads of first priority were built. Truck traffic resulting from war related factories and military installations generated new, heavy traffic unanticipated by the builders of the early road system. From 1920-1929, numerous highway improvements occurred in response to the increase in Maryland motor vehicles from 103,000 in 1920 to 320,000 in 1929, with emphasis on the secondary system of feeder roads which moved traffic from the primary roads built before World War I. After World War I, Maryland's bridge system also was appraised as too narrow and structurally inadequate for the increasing traffic , with plans for an expanded bridge program to be handled by the Bridge Division, set up in 1920. In 1920 under Chapter 508 of the Acts of 1920 the State issued a bond of $3,000,000.00 for road construction; the primary purpose of these monies was to meet the state obligations involving the construction of rural post roads. The secondary purpose of these monies was to fund (with an equal sum from the counties) the building of lateral roads. The number of hard surfaced roads on the state system grew from 2000 in 1920 to 3200 in 1930. By 1930, Maryland's primary system had been inadequate to the huge freight trucks and volume of passenger cars in use, with major improvements occurring in the late 1930's. Most improvements to local roads waited until the years after World War I.

In the early years, there was a need to replace the numerous single lane timber bridges. Walter Wilson Crosby, Chief Engineer, stated in 1906, "the general plan has been to replace these [wood bridges] with pipe culverts or concrete bridges and thus forever do away with the further expense of the maintenance of expensive and dangerous wooden structures." Within a few years, readily constructed standardized bridges of concrete were being built throughout the state.

In 1930, the roadway width for all standard plan bridges was increased to 27 feet in order to accommodate the increasing demands of automobile and truck traffic (State Roads Commission 1930). The range of span lengths remained the same, but there were some changes designed to increase the load bearing capacities. The reinforcing bars increased in thickness. Visually, the 1930 design can be distinguished from its predecessors by the pierced concrete railing that was introduced at this time.

In 1933, a new set of standard plans were introduced by the State Roads Commission. This time their preparation was not announced in the Report; new standard plans were by this time nothing special - they had indeed become standard. Once again accommodating the ever-increasing demands of traffic, the roadway was increased, this time to 30 feet. The slab span's reinforcing bars remained the same diameter but were placed closer together to achieve still more load capacity.

**When the bridge was built and/or given a major alteration, did it have a significant impact on the growth and development of the area?**

There is no evidence that the construction of this bridge had a significant impact on the growth and development of this area.

**Is the bridge located in an area which may be eligible for historic designation and would the bridge add to or detract from the historic/visual character of the potential district?**

The bridge is located in an area which does not appear to be eligible for historic designation.

**Is the bridge a significant example of its type?**

A significant example of a concrete beam bridge should possess character-defining elements of its type, and be readily recognizable as an historic structure from the perspective of the traveler. The integrity of distinctive features visible from the roadway approach, including parapet walls or railings,

is important in structures which are common examples of their type. In addition, the structure must be in excellent condition. This concrete bridge has experienced considerable deterioration of the slab, beams, parapets, abutments, and wing walls.

**Does the bridge retain integrity of important elements described in Context Addendum?**

The bridge retains much of the character-defining elements of its type, including the concrete T-beams, parapets, abutments, and wing walls. However, the integrity of these elements has been compromised by severe deterioration.

**Is the bridge a significant example of the work of a manufacturer, designer, and/or engineer?**

This bridge is not a significant example of the work of a manufacturer, designer, and/or engineer.

**Should the bridge be given further study before an evaluation of its significance is made?**

No further study of this bridge is required to evaluate its significance.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY:**

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**Other (list):** Baltimore City inspection/bridge files

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1908 *The Design of Highway Bridges and the Calculation of Stresses in Bridge Trusses.* The Engineering News Publishing Co., New York.

1920 *The Design of Highway Bridges of Steel, Timber and Concrete.* Second edition. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York.

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1912 Concrete Bridges. *American Concrete Institute Proceedings* 8:631-640.

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1930a *Report of the State Roads Commission for the Years 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930.* State of Maryland, State Roads Commission, Baltimore.

1930b *Standard Plans.* State of Maryland, State Roads Commission, Baltimore.

Taylor, Frederick W., Sanford E. Thompson, and Edward Smulski
1939 *Reinforced-Concrete Bridges with Formulas Applicable to Structural Steel and Concrete.* John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York.

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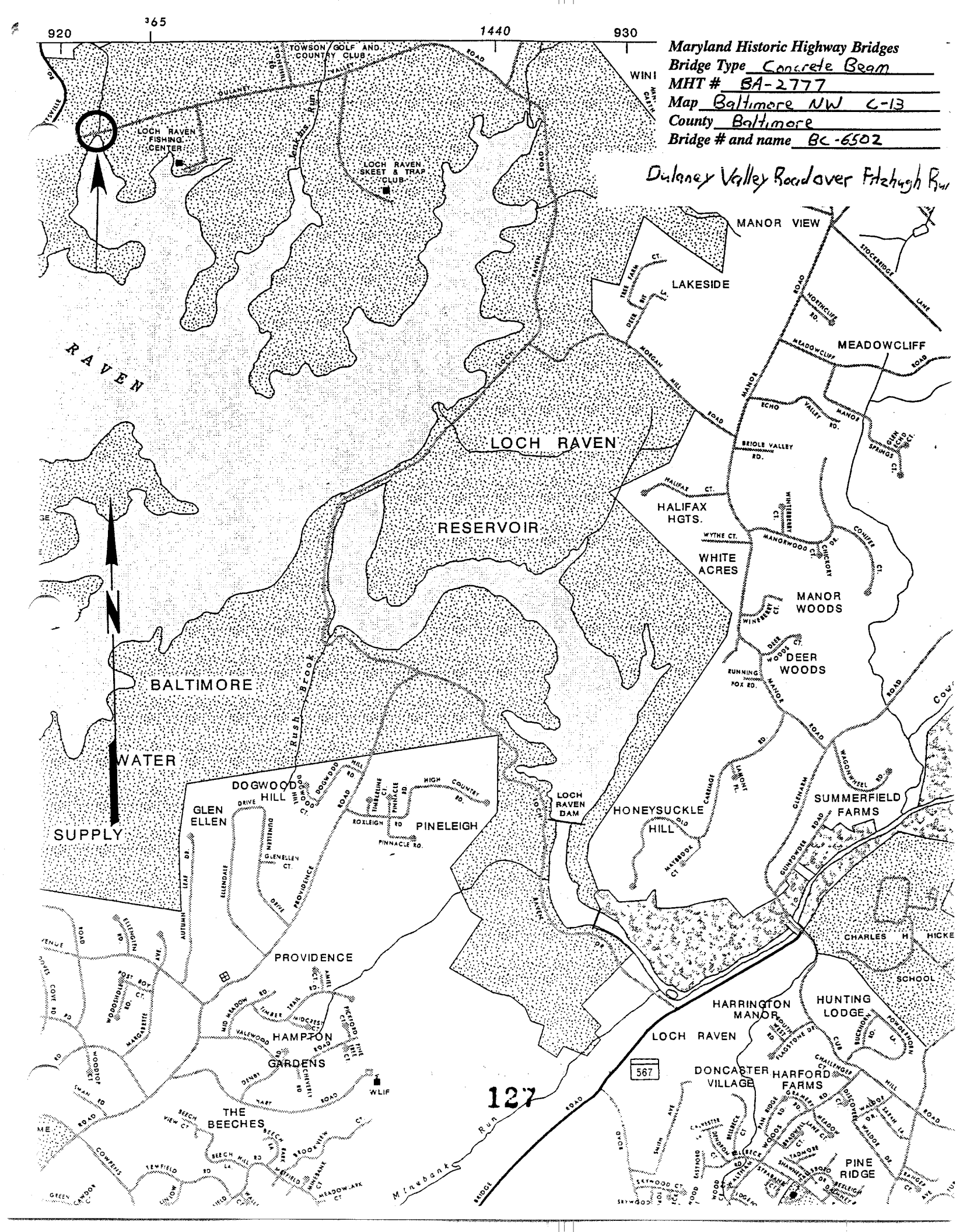
Tyrrell, H. Grattan
1909 *Concrete Bridges and Culverts for Both Railroads and Highways*. The Myron C. Clark Publishing Company, Chicago and New York.

**SURVEYOR:**

**Date bridge recorded** 3/9/97
**Name of surveyor** Caroline Hall/Eric F. Griffitts
**Organization/Address** P.A.C. Spero & Co., 40 W. Chesapeake Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21204
**Phone number** (410) 296-1685 **FAX number** (410) 296-1670


920
365
1440
930
Maryland Historic Highway Bridges
Bridge Type Concrete Beam
MHT # BA-2777
Map Baltimore NW C-13
County Baltimore
Bridge # and name BC-6502
Dulaney Valley Roadover Fitchugh Run
TOWSON GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB
LOCH RAVEN FISHING CENTER
LOCH RAVEN SKEET & TRAP CLUB
Jerkins Run
DULANEY VALLEY ROAD
RAVEN
LOCH RAVEN
RESERVOIR
MANOR VIEW
LAKESIDE
MEADOWCLIFF
HALIFAX HGTS.
WHITE ACRES
MANOR WOODS
DEER WOODS
BALTIMORE
WATER
SUPPLY
Rush Brook
DOGWOOD HILL
GLEN ELLEN
PINELEIGH
LOCH RAVEN DAM
HONEYSUCKLE HILL
SUMMERFIELD FARMS
PROVIDENCE
HAMPTON GARDENS
THE BEECHES
HARRINGTON MANOR
HUNTING LODGE
LOCH RAVEN
DONCASTER VILLAGE
HARFORD FARMS
PINE RIDGE
CHARLES H HICKE SCHOOL
567
127
Minebank Run
BRIDGE

1. BA-2977
2. Delaney Valley Rd over Fitzhugh
3. Baltimore City, Run
4. Eric Griffiths
5. 3-97
6. MD SHPO
7. West Approach
8. 1 of 6

1. BA - 2777
2. Dulaney Valley Rd over Fitzhugh Run
3. Baltimore County
4. Eric Griffiths
5. 3-97
6. MD SHPO
7. EAST Approach
8. 20 of 6

(FEMA 6502)

1. BA 2727
2. Dulaney Valley Rd over Fitchugh Run
3. Baltimore County (B-6500)
4. Eric Griffiths
5. 3-97
6. MD SHPO
7. South Elevation
8. 3 of 6

1. BA-2777
2. Bulaney Valley Rd over Fitzhugh Run
3. Baltimore City (BC6502)
4. Eric Griffiths
5. 3-97
6. MD SHPO
7. North Parapet
8. 4 of 6

1. BA-2727
2. Dulaney Valley Rd over Fishing Run
3. Baltimore County
4. Eric Griffiths
5. 3-97
6. MD SHPO
7. North Elevation
8. 5 of 6

1. BA 2777
2. Dulaney Valley Rd. over Fitzhugh Run
3. Baltimore City (BC5502)
4. E.C. Griffith 45
3-97
5.
6. MD SHPO
7. Beams under Slab
8. 6 of 6